WASHINGTON

PRAYERS FOR CUBA IN THE SENATE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Early Reconstruction of Virginia and Mississippi Recommended.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1869.

The President's Message on Reconstructing
Virginia and Mississippi.
The message of the President transmitted to the
two houses to-day is the leading topic of speculation and conversation here to-night. A message relative to Virginia has been expected for several days, but it was not thought that it would include Mississippi. When it was read in the House this atternoon there was a manifest feeling of surprise among all the members, but especially among the republicans of the extreme radical type. There was nothing out of the beaten track relative to Virginia, cerning Misssissippi, the republicans evidently did not like it, while the democrats seemed rather pleased. As soon as the message was read Butler nstruction Committee, of which he is chairman. Through some inattention he lost the floor, and Brooks, of New York, improved the opportunity to move its reference to the Judiciary Committee, and followed up his fank movement on Butler by moving the previous question. The democrats, as already intimated, are pleased with the President's recommendations about the manner of submitting the constitution of Mississippi to the people. They feared that if the message went to Butler's committee it would either be smothered or its recomdations disregarded, because not only But-but a majority of the Reconstruction were known to be opposed to that manner of submitting the constitution. Bingham whole subject of reconstruction he is disposed to be a little conservative. He is known to favor the President's plan of dealing with the Mississippi con-stitution, and has all along advocated that the peo-ple of Virginia should be permitted to hold an election of that State. At the last Congress he introduced a bill for that purpose, fixing the time for the election in March, but it failed to pass, the republiurging that their friends could not carry the State, and that no election should be held until they strong enough to elect all the republican candi-When the bill relative to submitting the titution of Mississippi to the people was up Bingham advocated the very plan proposed in the President's Message. The democrats, being aware of these facts, are anxious that he should have the sage was read, and the House was wearied with cussion of the Georgia bill. Without coming to any vote on the question of reference an adjourn ent was had until to-morrow. The question of referring the message will be the first business after the journal is read to-morrow. Only two working days of the session now remain, and it is doubtful to cover the cases of Virginia and Mississippi. Those who are in favor of the President's policy are disposed to rescind the resolution of adjournment, and it is probable a movement will be made for that se to-morrow. Whether this will prevail or allege that the President's message came too late, and will take no notice of it but adjourn on Saturday, according to existing arrangements. This, however, will hardly prevail. There is a very strong

icans can scarcely afford to go against it. Should a bill be reported embodying the President's pian separate vote on what is termed the objectionable tention between the two parties, and it is believed that in that case the radicals would lose the State. Senator Sprague on the War Path-His Charge Upon the Radical Lines-Important Corrup-

feeling that before adjourning Congress should do something towards reconstructing Virginia and Mis-

ssippi and the message of the President has served attengthen it. If the test is made the repub-

but of a humorous character this time, in announcing his intention to take the floor to-morrow and charge, "horse, foot and dragoons," into the ranks of radical corruption. Everybody is saying to-night that Sprague means to make a tremendous splurge the name of that mysteriously mentioned Senato \$100,000 to report a certain bill after a certain way; in fact, the impression is general that Sprague intends to surpass his previous efforts together, and no astonishment need be felt he makes disclosures to startle and confound if he makes disclosures to startle and confound the country. He has been silent, thoughtful, inquisitive and suspicious for some years, mingling freely in every caucus and private meeting of his republican colleagues, and watching from under his unnoticed gaze with a sleepless and untiring attention every action of those around him. He knows more than any other man in the Senate as to what bills have passed the body, which had for their motive power unhallowed gold or greenbacks, and it may be there are many nervously anxious minds in the Senatorial collection wishing Sprague and his projected speech in Jericho; for no man can fathom the possibilities of Sprague's style of statement, and his possibilities of Sprague's style of statement, and his recent course warrants the belief that nothing under Heaven can deter him from speaking the boldest

The New Missouri Senator a Great Political

Failure.
In one respect, at least, Carl Schurz is not the In one respect, at least, Carl Schurz is not the satisfactory selection that Misson; thought she was making in sending him here to replace Henderson. On the question of appointments to office he is pronounced a failure by his constituents, and though he has flooded the departments with the papers of a numerous progeny of Teutonic applicants, counts, barons and broken down gentry of Faderland generally, he has nothing to show in the shape of confirmations. Carl Schurz it was who wrote the report on the condition of the South after the close of the on the condition of the South after the close of the war, in which he represented things down there in extremely dark colors. General Grant it was who wrote the report on the same subject that inspired so much hope throughout the country that sedition and secession were forever dead and a brighter future in store for the unhappy South. The two reports were diametrically opposed, and somebody must have feit aggrieved; but who is it feels ag-

manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, who remove from one house or from the premises where they have paid special tax to carry on the business of manufacturing, assessors are authorized to treat such removals as the termination of the business at the place for which it was especially taxed and the commencement of a new business of like de-scription at the place to which the parties have removed. Consequently the law sanctions the requir-ing of new bonds, new duplicate statements, new collector's certificates, the filing of inventories for both places, as in concluding business at one place and on commencing at the other, and the pay-ment of taxes on the manufactured tobacco and cigars which they take with the m to their new places as removed from the place of manufacture. With regard to the question whether a dealer who sells out his entire stock in bulk and goes out of business should be required to include the amount of such sale with his other sales for the purpose of taxation, it is decaded that the law requires whole-sale dealers to recurn the amount of all sales within the year in excess of \$50,000 and pay a tax of one dollar on each \$1,000 of such excess. Such sale may be an occasional act, but this does not change

its character; the person is already a dealer, having paid a special tax as such, and after having sold his entire stock, whether he goes out of the business or renews his stock and continues his business is immaterial, so far as this tax is concerned.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Surveyor of Customs-James P. Luse, at Louisville, Ky. Collector of Internal Recense-James F. Buckner, Fifth dis-lict of Kentucky.

osition of Offices in the State Depart-

The Secretary of State, in connection with Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Assistant Secretary, is busily engaged in overhauling the mass of applications in his department. It will be the endeavor of the Secretary to give each State its proportion of appointments where qualifed persons can be found.

Meeting of the Pacific Railroad Committee The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad held a meeting this forenoon, at which seven members were present. After hearing brief arguments from Messrs. Chandler and Chittenden on behalf of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads respectively, the members had a private consultation and agreed to suggest the adoption by the full committee of a resolution asking the House to authorize the continuance of the investigation and the taking of testimony during the recess of Congress.

United States Supreme Court. B. Coddington, plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin A. C. Hatch, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, Chief Justice Chase announced the desiston of the Court reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with leave to

Prince Louis of Bourbon arrived here this morning with his newly acquired bride, and registered himself at the National Hotel. He is not a very im-posing specimen of royalty, being of rather diminuface. He might be about twenty years of age, and his wife, who is a beautiful blonde, might probably be several years his junior. He writes a neat hand Summer stating the fact of his arrival and the de-sire he felt to visit the prominent places in Washington, to which the Senator responded by saying that it would afford him much pleasure indeed to furnish all the assistance possible to accommodate him in that respect and render his visit here agreeable. The Prince, if he chooses, can make himself the greatest lion of the season with the sensation loving folks of this city.

her sons, arrived in this city to-night.

Among the arrivals here to-day was Judge Henry Hilton, of New York. It is very generally understood that Mr. Motley inated as Minister to the Court of St.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Windham and Mr

Hare, ald-de camp, left ber, to-day for Baltimore.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1869. The CHAPLAIN to-day prayed that the patriot arms of Cuba might be strengthened and the Isles of the Sea delivered from their oppressors.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of all the Russias. The bill makes the counterfetting, altering or fraudulent use of Russian trade marks lodged in the Patent Office a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not exceeding three years and subjects the convicted party to an action for damages.

three years and subjects the convicted party to an action for damages.

Mr. Sumwar, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign trade marks:—

Whereas treaties have been concluded between the United States and certain foreign Powers, by which the contracting parties have mutually bound themselves to prevent their citizens or subjects from counterfeiting trade marks used by the subjects or citizens of the other, and other similar treaties are proposed; therefore, in order to carry into effect the atipulations which have been, or may hereafter be made by the government of the United States,

Be it enacted, That whenever any clizen or subject of a foreign Power uses any trade mark on merchandise to show its original quality, and has taken the steps here described by the treaty to secure the right of property in such trade mark, no person any where within the United States shall counterfeit the same.

the same.

Src. 2. That whoever violates the provision of the previous section, or knowingly sells or exposes for saie any
article bearing such counterfeited trade mark, shall be liable
to the injured party in an action at law or equity, to be
prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdic-

article bearing such counterfeited trade mark, shall be liable to the injured party in an action at law or equity, to be prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs in regard to payment of bounties.

Mr. WILSON, gave holded that he would offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine into the practicability and the best means of establishing a ship canal across the isthmus of Darnen.

AMENDMENT TO THE STEDICIAL SYSTEM.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States as returned amended by the House) from the Committee on the Judiciary. He reported an amendment allowing the phraseology of the House amendment providing that any Justice of the Supreme Court who, on attaining the age of seventy years, shall retire shall thereafter receive his salary during the remainder of his natural life. He expisited the object of the amendment. Fears have been expressed, he said, that under the House proposition the provision for the payment of retired judges might at any time be repealed by Congress and the judges who had retired, relying on this promise, would be deprived of their salaries. He did not believe there was any danger that Congress would ever repeal the provision, but the Committee on the Judiciary had thought it wise to obviate the difficulty as far as possible by this amendment.

Several other amendments of detail, reported by the Judiciary Committee, were made to the bill, which now goes back to the House for concurrence.

ORRANCH BRANCH OF THE PACIFIC BALLEOND.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the bill to add in the construction of a branch of the Pacific Railrond to Portland, Oregon, which was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me. all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate took up

fedency Appropriation bill and certain amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Fessender, from the committee, reported an amendment creating the office of Superintendent of the Department of the Interior, and making an appropriation for the salary of the superintendent at the same rate as the salary of the Superintendent at the same rate as the salary of the Superintendent of the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment making an appropriation for the salary of the Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to make transfers of appropriations from military districts having them in excess, to carry into effect the reconstruction laws in the districts where money may be needed for that purpose.

Mr. Willey, (rep.) of W. Va., by unanimous consent offered an amendment to pay the salaries of fourteen first class clerks in the Patent Office at \$1,400 each, and twenty-one second class clerks \$1,200 each, and twenty-one second class clerks \$1,200 each, and twenty-one second class clerks ruled out of order and the bill was then passed.

Messra, Fessenden, Harian and Cole were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the Senate on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Message from the President:—

To the Vice President had before the Senate the following message from the President:—

To the Senate Asd House of Reprisentatives:—

While I am aware that the time in which Congress proposes

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Without action on the message, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1869.

RILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEEE. Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Commit tee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to re-peal the first section of the act of March 25, 1938, amendatory of the Judiciary act of 1789. He explained the object of the bill. Ever since 1789, he said, there had been no suits entertained by revision in any form in the Supreme Court as between parties involving a less amount. tertained by revision in any form in the Supreme Court, as between parties involving a less amount than \$2,000. Last year that law had been changed so far as revenue cases were concerned, and the effect of the change had been to operate as a denial of justice where there had been to operate as a denial of justice where there had been a reclamation duties overpaid, and all parties were driven to the Supreme Court. The purpose of this bill was to put the law back where it had stood from 1789 till last year. The bill was passed without a division.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill to renew certain grants of laud made for raifroad purposes in Alabama. Passed with amendments.

Mr. Palne, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on

Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill to renew certain grants of land made for railroad purposes in Alabama. Passed with amendments.

Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on
Elections, reported a resolution authorizing a subcommittee to take testimony in Louisiana during
the recess in reference to the elections in that State.

Adopted.

Mr. Heaton, (rep.) of N. C., from the same committee, made a report that John B. Rogers would be
entitled to his seat as a Representative from Tennessee as soon as Congress should enact a law for
that purpose, and he also reported such bill, which
was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on
Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to prevent
the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.
Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Wheeler, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Pacific
Railroad Committee, reported back the Senate bill in
relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Passed with amendments.

The House then proceeded to the consideration
of

of

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved as an amendment an additional section, providing that nothing contained in the act shall be construed as ratifying or approving any Indian treaty made since the 20th of July, 1867. Agreed to.

The vote was then taken on the amendment placing \$2,000,000 at the disposal of the President to preserve peace with the Indians, and it was agreed to—yeas 98, nays a33. The democrats generally voted in the negative.

the negative.

The action of the Committee of the Whole on all the

serve peace with the Indians, and it was agreed toyeas 98, nays 33. The democrate generally voted in
the negative.

The action of the Committee of the Whole on all the
other amendments was concurred in.

ENFORCING THE FOUNTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the constitution and the laws
of the United States, and to restore the State of
Georgia to the republican government elected under
its new constitution.

The bill (which has been heretofore published)
having been read, Mr. BUTLER proceeded to explain
and advocate it, and read some paragraphs from a
Georgia newspaper—the La Grange Reporter—to
show the hostility still existing there against reconstruction measures. He remarked that the subject
had been thoroughly discussed, and the hoped the
House would come to a vote on the bill.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., suggested that it had not
been sufficiently discussed, and if he had an hour
he could demonstrate that the bill should not pass.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohlo, took a similar view.
The bill was a very important one. In his opinion
it should not be passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., wanted to know
whether a State of the Union was to be treated as a
shuttlecock, one day in the Union and another day
out.

Mr. BUTLER offered to yield what time he could to
the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck.)

Mr. BUTLER had no objection to a discussion, although every one knew that discussion would not
change a single vote; but the other business was
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Mr. Butler was all

the House on the second Monday in January next.
Adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. WASHBUER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the repeal; extension, preservation and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., offered an amendment, providing that the sum which may be allotted to the improvement of the Ohio river shall be applied towards completing the canal at the fails of the Ohio river, in accordance with the plans and estimates of General Weitzel. Rejected by yeas, 60; anys, 90.

navs, 90. The bill was then passed.

THE GEORGIA BILL RESUMED.

The House then, at four o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill, and was addressed by Mr. Voornees, dem.) of Ind., in opposition to it. He regarded the bill as belonging to a revolutionary class of legislation which was unterly unknown to the constitution. He proclaimed the fourth section of the bill to be without parallel in the annals of the civilized world, for it visited with disfranchisement all persons who, having held office and taken oath to support the constitution, had rendered voluntary or involuntary support to the rebellion. Such an enactment was a crime against nature and a revolt against the eternal principles of truth and justice.

Mr. Bingham opposed the bill, and expressed his regret that it had been reported by the Reconstruction Committee. The fourth section applied to every state in the Union. It was too late in the day for any man to deny that the States of the Union had sacred rights which could not be invaded. The man who laid violent hands by legislation on the constitution of his country ought to be held a public enemy. Congress had no more right to legislate on the qualifications for State offices in the several States than it had to legislate on the qualifications for State offices in the several States than it had to legislate on the qualifications for office in England. He believed that Indiana was just as much in revolt against the requirements of the constitution, by the action of her Legislature, as Georgia was.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he agreed with Mr.

Mr. BINGHAM moved the postponement of the bin till the first Monday of December next, and demanded the previous question. The previous question was not seconded.

The bill was laid aside temporarily, and a conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill was ordered, and Messrs. Dawes, Bingham and Beck appointed on the part of the House.

CLERES FOR COMMITTEES DURING THE RECESS.

Mr. CAKE, (rep.) of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the employment of clerks during the present session at 44 80 per day for the following committees:—Banking and Currency, Pacific Railroad, Commerce, Naval Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Ninth Census, Printing, Teritories, District of Columbia, Invalid Pensions and Revision of the Laws. Authorizing the Reconstruction Committee to employ a clerk at the same compensation from March 4 till December 6, 1896, continuing the messenger to the Committee on Appropriations for the present Congress or till otherwise ordered, and continuing the clerk to the Committee on Accounts at the same compensation as during the Fortieth Congress. Adopted.

MESSAGE BROM THE PRESIDENT.

The message of the President urging action in reference to Virginia and Mississippi before the adjournment of Congress was read to the House. [See Senate report.]

Mr. Buttler, of Mass., moved to refer the message to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. V., moved to refer it to

or the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Without disposing of the question, the House, at orty minutes past five, adjourned.

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN PHILADELPHIA

Preparations for Hanging George S. Twitchell, Jr., for the Murder of his Mother-in-Law, and Gerald Eaton for the Murder of the Brother of Heenan, the Pugilist.
PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1869.

Preparations for the execution of Gerald Eaton, convicted of the murder of Timothy Heenan, and of George S. Twitchell, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, have been commenced at Moyamen-sing Prison. The same scaffold will be used upon which Probst and others have suffered the death

which Probst and others have suffered the death penalty. The execution will be private. Only officials and six reporters are to be present.

Eaton in conversation to-day expressed himself ready to meet his fate. He declared in a decided manner that he did not fire the fatal shot and should not have been convicted of murder. He says he is ready to go out and die like a man. He was thirty-three years of age on the 10th of March, the day on which the death warrant was read to him.

Twitchell has taken farewell of his brothers and of young McCuilty, who was his steadfast friend during the trial. The parting was very affecting and all wept bitterly. Twitchell became somewhat composed after the departure of his friends. He appears to have lost much of that firmness which characterized him during his trial and since his conviction. Twitchell said that he was as well as any man could be under the circumstances, and that he had suffered all that any person could in his position. Nothing was said about the murder.

Efforts to Procure the Pardon of Twitchell and Eaton. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7, 1869.

Tremendous exertions are being made for the par don of Eston and Twitcheil, but the Governor has fully decided to let the law take its course with Twitchell, and more than probable, in Eaton's case

Another Interview With Twitchell-He Re iterates the Trath of His Former State-

the newspapers criticise it am point of incom-sistencies in it; but i tell you its very discrepancies are the best proofs of its truths. Had my design been to lie to the public and thus gain its pity, could 1 not have manufactured a detailed statement, con-nected in every particular? I told everything as I

nected in every particular? I told everything as a knew it.

Mr. Ranspord—When your wife called you down stairs after her mother was killed did she have on her night clothing, or was she dressed?

Twitchell—I do not recollect. I was so much stunned that I did not notice. I can't account for the blood upon my own shirt, except by saying that I got it there while carrying the body to the window. Officer Howard's statement at the trial about questioning me concerning the blood on my shire when he arrested me at the house is not true.

Mr. Ransford—How came you to make a confession?

MR. RANSPORD—How came you to make a confession?

TWITCHELL—I made it because my wife deserted me. Before last Friday, a week ago, she called to see me twice a week, but always seemed in a hurry to get away and never showed any affection for me. At her last visit the officers of the prison told her she might come to see me every day from that time if she desired. When she was leaving I said, 'Camilla, there must be some light thrown upon this thing,' she only replied, 'I will come again soon,' and I haven't seen her since. I think it very hard that she should abandon me now, after the sacrifices I have made for her. If immediately after her acquittal she had told the whole truth I think my life would have been saved. been saved.
MR. RANSFORD—The papers say she has not left

been saved.

MR. RANSFORD—The papers say she has not left town.

TWITCHELL—I say she has: she cannot now be found. Though I see the shameful death I must die on Thursday I would not change places with her, for I will die with the consciousness of yielding up my life for a fatthiess and criminal wife, while she will add my blood to her soul aiready stained by that of her mother. She hasn't half the regard for me that my aunt has. My poor old father, good man, stood firmly by me. Before this he was a lighthearted, cheerful old man; now he is broken and disgraced. I heartily deprecate the criticisms against me that the papers induged by their critical minutes, are pressing down a dying man. I believe they aided materially in my conviction by exciting a false prejudice against me. I don't see that a good life always avails a man in this world. I have tried to live well, and now I am in a felon's cell about to die upon the gallows. On the other hand, Gerald Eaton. I believe, stands a good chance of being reprieved, and I hope he will be.

After some casual remarks Mr. Ransford arose to

After some casual remarks Mr. Ransford arose to leave him, and Twitchell then said:—"Be assured that I will make no further confession, for nothing remains to be told. I am not afraid to die; I am prepared for the end,"

Shaking hands with him, Mr. Ransford left the doomed man to his own thoughts.

Carl Kirchgesner, a German, whose residence is not given in the police report, is one of those un-fortunate men whose family relations have not been of the most pleasant nature in the past. Some of the most pleasant nature in the past. Some weeks ago his wife went to a German dispensary for treatment for consumption, and two children—a boy and a girl—were by her taken out of the father's castedy and secreted somewhere. Finding the boy, he has searched in vain for the girl. Last night he proceeded to the residence of his sistermi-law, Caroline J. Smith, of No. 149 Elizabeth street, who he suspected of having aided his wife in secreting the girl, and, without a word of explanation, drew a razor and made a furious attack upon her, cutting her about the head and face in a serious but not dangerous manner. Fortunately for Mrs. Smith, she had in the room with her a female friend, named Mary Marx. of No. 410 East Thirteenth street, wao sprang to her assistance, and the two women disarmed the German, but not until Miss Marx was also badly cut on the face. The would-be murderer, who stated to the police that he merely wished to mark the ladies and not murder them, was secured by his victims and turned over to officer Dolan, of the Fourteenth precinct, who locked him up. The women's wounds were dressed by a physician at the residence of Mrs. Smith. Nelther of them are mortally wounded.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

nother Disastrons Explosion of Nitro-Glyco-rine at Hudson City, N. J.—One Man Killed

quest.
When the terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine at Bergen a year and a half ago resulted in such a fearful loss of life it was hoped that a lesson would be learned by the civic authorities in every part of Hudson county, and that such restrictions would be placed on the use of nitro-glycerine that a similar disaster would be prevented. But this substance has been in constant use in the numerous quarries of Hudson county, and it appears that by degrees the laborers having it in charge became less cautions. At eight o'clock yes-terday morning the western portion of Hudson City constructed of wood, about fourteen feet square, stands within fifty feet of the grading that is being carried on at Grand avenue, near St. Paul's. The only occupants of the shanty at eight o'clock were the blacksmith, Nathaniel Guard, sometimes known by the name of Joseph Bowers, and James Code, who was in conversation with him. Guard held a drill in his hand, one end of which was red hot, and, adopting the plan of the illfated Burns in Bergen to expedite the heating of the can containing the nitro-glycerine, he plunged the bar into the water; but he had not heard the hiss when he was blown through the roof and fell outside. One arm was blown almost entirely off, his face was so scalded and crisped that recognition was impossible, and his clotnes were torn to fragments. The moment he fell to the ground blood spurted from his nose and mouth, and slight heavings of the breast soon after followed and continued about fitteen minutes, when he ceased to breathe.

The other man, James Code, was thrown about twenty feet in the opposite direction, and fortunately escaped without sustaining fatal injuries. His leg was greatly lacerated and the hue of his skin was that of the copper-colored Indian. He is a powerfully built young man and seemed to regard the shock with indifference. The shanty was blown to fragments and staves of the barrel which contained the water were scattered around. In the hole torn up by the explosion pieces of the red fiannel shirt worn by Guard were found imbedded. As soon as the body had been carried away Mayor Van Relpen ordered all the nitro-glycerine found near the place to be carried down towards the river.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Volkt and constable Hugh Johnson took

the body had been carried away mayor van kelpen to be carried down towards the river.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Volkt and constable Hugh Johnson took charge of the body and proceeded to hold an inquest. The following testimony was given:—

James Code deposed—I nave been living for the last eight days at fonnelle avenne, in Hudson City; I am employed by Mr. Howard blasting rocks in Grand avenne, near St. Paul's; I left Mr. Howard's employ last Saturday night, and came this morning to the work to bid the boys good bye; I went into the blacksmith's shop to see deceased; there was no other person but deceased in the shop when I went in deceased was engaged in sharpening drills; he took a drill to temper and immediately afterward the explosion took place; I was thrown in one direction and deceased in another; there was nitro-glycerine kept in the blacksmith's shop; I have had it in my hands; I have not been long enough there to know whether the nitro-glycerine was generally kept in the blacksmith's shop; I was thrown about twenty feet by the explosion and was cut in my left leg; I was sensible when I arose from the ground; I was standing by the side of the deceased when the explosion took place; there were three barrels in the blacksmith's shop, but I cannot say what was in them, except that one of them contained water; I looked around and saw that deceased was breaching freely and that blood was flowing from his mouth; I then left and went to my boarding house; I was in the habit of using nitro-glycerine while in Mr. Howard's employment; at different times I took nitro-glycerine out of a large box kept at one side of the blacksmith's shop; I kept the keys and had full charge of the nitro-glycerine; there were about thirty pounds kept in that box; I gave up the key of the box to Mr. Reilly, foreman, this morning about eight o'clock.

This witness gave his testimony with some reluc-

box to Mr. Reilly, foreman, this morning about eight o'clock.

This witness gave his testimony with some reluctance and met several direct questions with evasive replies. He must of all others be aware of the cause of the accident, being the only individual present with Guard. He seemed to labor under the apprehension that a confession of all be knew would bring into trouble some person whom it was his interest to shield. His statements at some points were irreconcilable and contradictory.

Dr. Thomas J. Hayes sworn—I was sent for this morning, about half-past eight o'clock, to examine the body of Nathaniel Guard; there was a faint trace of life, which ceased in a very short time; the injuries were of such character that death was inevitable; the right arm was torn from its attachments; the shoulder was merely attached to the body by some ligaments; the head and face exhibited great injury; in my opinion death was caused by the explosion of some nighly combustible substance, which was not gunpowder; of this fact I am satisfied because there opinion death was caused by the explosion of some highly combustible substance, which was not gunpowder; of this fact I am satisfied, because there were no particles of gunpowder; on the contrary, the skin surrounding the wounds was clean, except that it was a little bloody; I am further of opinion that death was caused by the explosion of nitro-glyce-time.

were no particles of gunpowder; on the contrary, the Stanford, one of the counsel for George S. Twitchell, Jr., at his trial, visited the unhappy man in his cell, and held quite a long conversation with him of which we obtain the following notes through the kindness of Mr. Ransford himself:—

After a few remarks of greeting Mr. Ransford said:—"George, if you have any statement to make to the public concerning your confession of Saturday I will endeavor to be of service to you in convering it to the commonity at large."

Twitchell—I have something further which the action of the newspapers render it necessary that I should say. I am accused of having made the confession of last Saturday meraly for effect, and in the hope that it would secure me a reprieve; but I resolutely deny that it was for such a purpose. I say, positively, that I intended it should be published only after my death, and I strenuously objected to its present publication; but Mr. Bringhirst gave it to the newspapers criticise it and point out inconstitute its truth. In saying that I made it for effect the newspapers criticise it and point out inconstitute in it; but I tell you its very discrepancies is stencies in it; but I tell you its very discrepancies.

the Five Corners, when Michael Tracy came and fold me there was a man blown up on Grand avenue; I went for Dr. Hayes and then to the blacksmith's shop, and saw the deceased lying near two bags of oats; he was then breathing; I took one of the bags away and then laid the body on the other bag; I took charge of a large box that was lying at one side of the blacksmith's shop, which I was told contained nitro-glycerine; deceased cased to breathe about twenty minutes bast eight o'clock; one of his arms was blown off; I am certain the explosion was not caused by powder, as I have seen men who were blown up by powder, as I have seen men who were blown up by powder, and I have a knowledge of blasting; the nitro-glycerine box which I took away was weigned and was found to contain twenty-seven and a quarter pounds; the Mayor of the city caused it to be removed outside the city limits.

John Code sworn—I am employed at blasting rocks with nytro-glycerine; received instructions and read from books as to the manner of handling it; I am positive in my belief that there was no vessel of glycerine in the blacksmith's shop at the time of the explosion; Guard never used it or interfered with it in any way; his business was chiefly to sharpen drills; when we come to use the nytro-glycerine we go to the blacksmith's shop and dip the can into a barrer of water which must be warm in order to reduce the contents of the can into a liquid state; we suspend the can about midway in the water with a cord tied to a mali in the side of the barrel; the only way that I can account for the explosion is that a portion of the liquid, being expanded by the heat, flowed out of the can from time to time, and being heavier than water, sank to the bottom; when the hot iron was plunged in an explosion resuited; I have known deceased for about seven months; he went by the name of Joe; he was unmarried; as far as I know he was a temperate man; I have never known him to be absent from his work except one day; he was, to my mind, a steady man, though he m

The new and elegant steamship India, belonging

to the Anchor line, was yesterday afternoon thronged by a number of gentlemen anxious to testify their esteem towards Captain R. D. Munroe and William Davies—the former captain of the wrecked Hiber-nian, and the latter her second officer—for their heroic and gallant conduct during the dreadful catas-trophe. The details of the loss of the Hibernia are yet too vivid in the recollection of the public to require any recapitulation. It will readily be remembered too vivid in the recollection of the public to require any recapitulation. It will readily be remembered that Captain Munroe stood firmly by his dreadful post to the very last moment, when all hopes of rescue had been long abandoned; that he with others finally launched upon the ocean, and that he was at length picked up by the Star of Hope and conveyed to John O'Grout, which lies at the extreme north of Scotland. The sufferings that Davies, the second officer, endured, are almost indescribable. For twelve days he and some others most of whom died were admit in an open boat. Of twenty persons only three were saved, many having thrown themseives overboard in an insane state of mind. Davies and two others landed on the coast of Donegal, Ireland. Captain Munroe is now commander of the India, while Davies has deservedly been promoted he first officer of that vessel. The testimonial to Captain Munroe consisted of a massive and beautifully chased silver for Afri, having the inscription:—"Fresqued to Captain R. D. Munroe, by his friends in New York, in recognition of his heroism and devotion to duty on the occasion of the loss of the steamship Hibernia." A similar token of admiration was engraved upon a richty carved waiter, accompanied by two gobiets, presented to officer William Davies. Mr. Alexander Robertson, in a most feeling and eloquent speech, formally presented the gifts. Captain Munroe briefly responded and returned thanks in suitable terms. Mr. William Davies, the first officer of the India, also responded, and Mr. A. B. Douglass, the secretary of the presentation committee, and Captain Laing, the treasurer, delivered appropriate speeches.

OBITUARY.

On Tuesday evening last, at about nine o'clock, Sir Edward Cunard was suddenly taken ill at his residence, No. 124 Fifth avenue, and died in convulsions before a physician could arrive to render him medical assistance. The maindy which thus ab ruptly ended his earthly career is said to have been having but a few months ago attained the fifty-third year of his age. He was born on the 1st of January, 1816, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, we believe, received an excellent education in England, where his father was well known as the founder of the Cunard line of steamships, and where he also had many induential nstive or adopted citizen felt a warmer friendship for the republic and a greater interest in the weifare and prosperity of the nation. Although the Cunard line was well established when he became its manager, it was mainly due to his energy and business sagacity that it has succeeded in retaining the conditione of our merchants and traveliers, in spite of the opposition lines which have from time to time been started, some for the express purpose off breaking it down. Aside of the naturally large circle of acquaintances which was made through business connections, Sir Edward Cunard possessed numerous personal friends in this city and elsewhere, who admired the many sterling qualities which adorned his character, and who will be greatly shocked and grieved at learning of his sudden death, particularly, as the deceased gentlemen had heretofore enjoyed excellent health until Sunday evening last and even then it was not anticipated that his sickness would be more than of a passing and temporary nature. On yesterday the colors at the British Consulate was hoisted at half mast in respect for the memory of the dead, and hast evening the British redictions expressing regret at the loss they have sustained. The funeral will take place from Grace church on Saturday morning next at half-past nine o'clock.

This well known citizen of New York died at his residence in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased was born during the early printer, and after serving as a journeyman for some years started a job printing establishment of his own which obtained a large and profitable trade. One of the specialties of his business was the printing of cards and posters for shipping merchants, whose patronage he almost monopolized. He was a most estimable, kind-hearted gentleman, a floeral, considerate employer and a man of strict integrity.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation of Mr. Boese as Clerk of the Board—Commissioners Warren and Jackson Tender Their Resignations.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening at the hall, corner of Grand and

Eim streets, with the President, Mr. R. L. Larre-more, in the chair. The lobby of the hall was crowded by a very respectable looking audience, many of whom appeared to be strangers to the Board. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of a large number of petitions, resolutions and communications from trustees and others were handed in and appropriately referred. Commissioner West then handed in the following communication from Mr. Boese, tendering his re-

the question. It was decided in the affirmative, as only four members of the Board voted against it. Commissioner West then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas Thomas Boses, Clerk of this Board, has tendered his resignation; and whereas his long, faithful and efficient services in that capacity entitled him to a suitable recognition for such services, therefore
Resolved, That this Board tender to Mr. Thomas Boses, Clerk of the Board of Education from January, 1888, to April, 1899, thanks for his unwearied industry, strict integrity and earnest efforts in the cause of public education while performing the various, arduous and responsible duties of the offices.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the President and Clerk and presented to Mr. Boses.

Commissioner Hall, in secondung the above resolution, in a few well chosen remarks paid a very high compiliment to Mr. Boese, and stated that, although he was sorry to iose the services of the man, yet he thought that, under existing circumstances, it might be the best for the institution.

Commissioner Brennan them nominated Mr. John Davenport, Anditor of the Board, for clerk, until further ordered. Some debate arose on the propriety of going into an election at that time, and the matter was allowed to drop, although subsequently Mr. Davenport received the unalimous vote of the members present for the position of clerk.

Commissioner Warren offered file resignation as a Commissioner of Public Schools, and requested the Board to accept it, as his self-respect would not allow him to remain in the Board.

Mr. West stated that he hoped he Board would not receive the gentleman's resy been very hard on the members a sconderes; but he challenged any sold of the public moneys had been appropriated to his own use by many member or officer of the Board.

Commissioner Neisson then said that he would like to know why the gentleman (Mr. Warren) was so anxious to resign. If his self-respect would not allow him to remain in the Board, then the self-respect would not allow him to remain in the Board, then the self-respect would not allow him to remain in the Board and charges that had been made as exemptified by the story of the lion and the animal that stood at a safe distance and berated him.

Commissioner West then moved to lay the resignation on the table, but at the request of Mr. Warren, withdrew the motion for the present.

Commissioner West then moved to lay the resignation on the table, but at the request of Mr. Warren with all of the public moneys, but as now felt that his self-respect called upon him to resign. He was a gentlemen had been made as exemptified by the story of the lion and the animal that stood at a safe distance and berated him.

Commissioner West them said that he had always acquitted, and did now a